FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1843. [NO. 1346.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,

BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. George D. Hubbard as a Tailor Shop, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he may be found at all times giving his entire attention to his business. He will manufacture

BOOTS & SHOES

At the shortest notice, of the best materials and workmanship, having a number of experienced workmen in his employ.

☞ Money being scarce, making the times hard, I will reduce my prices to suit the times.

It would please me very much to have all my old customers call and settle their accounts and leave their orders for more work.

Repairing done as usual—well.

THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
March 11, 1843. 45-3w

IMPORTANT
TRUST SALE.

ON the 19th of April next, and to continue from day to day, at the residence of Farq'd Campbell, on Upper Little River in Cumberland county. By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by said Campbell, bearing date Feb'y 28, 1843, to secure the payment of all his just and lawful debts, I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, 13 likely young NEGRO SLAVES, 1 fine family Carriage and Harness; also, Horses, Mules, a stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; also 1 Wagon and Gear, 1 Cart, all his Farming utensils, household and kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Bacon, with sundry other articles common to a plantation and family, on a credit of six months, (with interest from date,) for all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving notes, with approved security, before the property is removed.

Also, if not disposed of before, three tracts of valuable River Land, which Mr. Campbell will show to those wishing to purchase. Terms made to accommodate purchasers.

Those having claims against Mr. Campbell, will present them to me immediately, otherwise they will be debarred a dividend, according to a provision made in the Deed requiring them to be presented in a short time. The claimants are respectfully requested to attend the sale, and run the property so as to meet the debts in full. Those indebted should settle immediately. To avoid any odious or unjust preferences, the claims are to be paid pro rata.

All or as much of the above named property will be sold, as will satisfy all the just and lawful claims.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, *Trustee.*
March 15, 1843. 45-ts

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.

Louisa Louden vs. James Louden.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.

[45] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

William Reeves vs. Jeremiah Reeves and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Haws, Edward Reeves, Jane Harris, Betsey Reeves, James Cassidy and wife Nancy, David Reeves, James Reeves, and Edward Henry, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, to answer, plead, or demur, to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in February, 1843.

[45-6w pd] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,
FOR SALE.

THE LOT, with the Improvements, formerly occupied by Neill Johnson, on the South East corner of the Court House Square. The buildings are in good repair. The situation is a most desirable and valuable one for a Tavern.

Also the Lot, with Improvements, on the North side of the Court House Square, adjoining the residence of John Huske, Esq. The buildings are in good repair, and the dwelling house one of the most convenient in the town.

This property must be disposed of; it will be sold at a low price, and the terms will be very accommodating. Apply to

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
Agents for Trustees, &c.
Fayetteville, March 4, 1843. 44-4w

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

NEW LINE.

New York & Wilmington Packets.

Schr. ALTHEA CORNELIUS, Faulkenburg, Master.
" SOLOMON ROCKHILL, Rulon, "
" COL. HANSON, Grant, "
" WM. THOMPSON, (new.) Parker, "

THE above line is composed of fast sailing, substantial vessels, commanded by experienced masters. One of the above vessels will sail punctually every Saturday from New York. Cotton and other light freight from Fayetteville will be forwarded by this line free of commission.

Agents in New York, A. B. COOLEY & CO., 9 Coenties slip.

Agent in Wilmington, JOHN HALL.

Insurance guaranteed at the lowest rates.

March 1, 1843. 44-3w

$20 REWARD.

LOST, between Fayetteville and Shearn's Hill, in Moore county, on the Morganton Road, on Thursday the 23d instant, a roll of Bank Notes, wrapped in a piece of brown paper, amounting to One Hundred and Eight Dollars, consisting of Ten Ten dollar bills and Two Four dollar bills, all of the Cape Fear Bank, and all new bills. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money, or in proportion for any part of it. Any information will be thankfully received

ALBERT T. ROBINSON.
Near Duman's Store, Richmond county. 3wpd
February 27, 1843.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG gentleman, who has had some experience in the business, wishes a situation as a Teacher in some Public or Private School. He is qualified to teach the Languages, as well as the usual branches of an English Education. Satisfactory references will be given. Address C. B. B., Fayetteville, N. C.

February 28, 1843. 43-4w

The Rockfish Company offer a superior style of 4-4 SHEETING, wholesale, at 6½ cents, ninety days.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of John F. Barnes of Bladen County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the first of May next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
February 11, 1843. 41-10w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Er. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists No. 71, Maiden Lane, New York keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge,

A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Liu's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Lin's Strengthening Plasters,

For the relief of pains and weakness in the Breast, Back, or Side. Also removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the Lungs to the surface of the body. So in Liver Complaints, Coughs and Colds. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.

January 18, 1843. 38tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Widow Grizzle had an only sister—that sister is now a widow also. Her lord died lately of cholic. In the midst of his most bodily pain, after the hand of death had touched him, and while wringing in the agony, his gentle wife said to him—"Well, Mr. Shylock, you needn't kick round so and wear the sheets all out, if you are a dying!"

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

THE LATE CONGRESS.

It is the hour of darkness to the Whig cause and its champions, and the Whig Congress just dissolved is called to bear the unjust reproaches of hollow friends and the bitter revilings of malignant enemies, especially of those who would fain conceal their venom under the deceptive guise of neutrality. These calumnies will for a time prevail, but the truth will yet ultimately vindicate itself. Impartial History will yet award to the late Congress the praise of having done more good and less evil—of having reformed more abuses and effected more retrenchments than any which has preceded it for twenty years. That it has not done every thing which was desired and hoped of it, is most sadly true. Paralyzed by the death of Harrison, rendered powerless by the treachery of Tyler, it has not been able to restore to the Country that adequate uniform Currency which is essential to its prosperity. It has not been able to secure to the States their rightful reversionary interest in the Public Domain, now that the Revolutionary Debt is discharged, and thereby protect them from that spoliation of their interest in the Public Lands which is sure to take place, and cannot long be averted. It has not effected all the Retrenchments which we deem desirable and proper; and, even more than this we regret that it has not effected a reduction of the Rates of Postage. But it has accomplished very much for the Country, and especially for the persevering effort and painful sacrifices of feeling through which it triumphed over deadly hostility and darker treachery in establishing a Protective Tariff, of which the beneficent effects will be more and more signally felt through many coming years, does it deserve the approbation and gratitude of the People, by whom they will yet be accorded.

The able correspondent of the *American* (R. M. T. H.) in summing up the history of this Congress, writes:

"The Whig congress is remarkable for many peculiar circumstances, distinct and apart from political characteristics or acts. It has been in actual session more than one year and a quarter, being now in the sixteenth month of its legislative labors. No other Congress ever sat twelve months. This has sat more months, more weeks, more days, and more hours than any other since the beginning of the Government. It has made more speeches, done more business, received more petitions, examined more cases, made more reports, printed more documents, acted on more resolutions, passed more private bills, *rejected* more private bills, passed more public bills in acts and laws, *rejected* more public bills, had more bills *vetoed*, effected more and greater retrenchments, caused more reforms in the parliamentary rules, lost more members by resignation, lost more by death, than any previous Congress.—Thirteen have *died*. Seven have lost their wives by death during this Congress. Nine have *married* since their election. Twelve or more have lost their children by death during that time. *Seven* Senators and *twelve* Representatives have resigned. Of the twelve Representatives so resigning, three have been re-elected to the same seats in this same Congress. Several have been very ill and near to death. One has had his leg broken. One [Mr. Sprigg of Ky.] has had his ear bit off in a fight. Three have been falsely reported as dead; and published notices to that effect have been generally believed throughout the country for a time.

"Of the more distinguished men in this Twenty-Seventh Congress, one has been President and one Vice President of the United States; two have been Secretaries of State, one Secretary of the Treasury, one Secretary of War, one Secretary of the Navy, one Postmaster General, two Attorneys General, four Ministers Plenipotentiary, two Speakers of former Houses of Representatives, fifteen Governors and Lieutenant Governors of States and Territories. Six more have been the candidates of their parties for Governors of States. Three have been unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency. Two others have in former periods been the candidates of their party for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

"Of the Members of the two Houses of this Congress, three were members of Congress more than forty years ago. Others have been Members for more than twenty years in unbroken succession.—Several others were Members more than thirty years ago. Several others more than twenty years ago. Three are more than seventy years old. One is only twenty-eight.

"Of those who have been members of this Congress and have been eminent in the public service, and who will not be Members of the next, I need only name Clay, Calhoun, Preston, Sergeant, Granger, Fillmore, Saltonstall, Morrow, (among the living,) Lewis Williams, and Lawrence, (among the dead,)—to show that the next Congress cannot replace to the country what it loses in this. I might lengthen this list by the addition of many faithful, devoted, distinguished, honored and beloved patriots who now leave the public service, some for a brief interval, no doubt, but too many forever. The aggregate of fame, stability, fidelity and worth which this Congress has exhibited to the country, has been 'rarely equalled—never excelled.'

"But of those incidental and accidental peculiarities and distinctions of this Congress, the various circumstances above detailed from a memory especially inclined to treasure singular facts and coincidences,—may but serve for the entertainment of the idly curious. Far graver characteristics, higher distinctions, more active virtues, and positive results—form the more solid memorial of this Congress and its lasting claim to the respect and gratitude of this Nation.

"This Whig Congress has sat *four hundred and fifty* days,—has passed more than *four hundred* bills into Acts, (nearly twice as many as any previous Congress,)—made more than *two thousand* Reports, occupying more than twenty-five thousand printed pages, and circulated *several hundred thousand* copies of valuable documents among the people for their information on public affairs."

After a vigorous and able summary of the doings of Congress—its Reforms, its beneficent measures, including those defeated by the Executive Veto, &c. &c., with which we need not refresh the recollections of our readers—'R. M. T. H.' thus justly and forcibly concludes:

"Having thus done and suffered, thus long labored under abuse as unparalleled as their patience and industry and heroism, the Whigs of the Twenty-Seventh Congress, from serving their country here in this evil day and generation, return to their rest, to renew their labors no more! They came forth to this mission amid shoutings and popular exultations and triumphs. They return to obscurity and oblivion, in sorrow, disappointment, sadness and silence. But the people's hearts will return to them again when the cry of hireling factionaries has died away, and when the harvest of these unrequited toils is reaped by a renovated nation in calmer years. Though history, venal and false as it ever has been, should neglect and belie them, as it does the great and good of almost all past ages, the faithful memory and discerning judgment of the grateful and the just shall cherish them among patriot-confessors and martyrs, as those "of whom the world was not worthy."

We confess that we look with concern on the loss of so many of the ablest and best Members from the country's service. The large-spuled and clear-headed Stuart and Summers of Virginia—Statesmen worthy of the palmiest days of the 'Old Dominion'—the intrepid Stanly and liberal minded Washington of N. C.—Smith of Indiana, one of the very best business Members of the Senate, with the eloquent J. L. White and Lane from the same State in the House—Pendleton of Ohio—Briggs of Massachusetts, the inflexible champion of the Reduction of Postage, with Saltonstall, the originator of the present Tariff—Truman Smith, Trumbull, and almost the entire Delegation from Connecticut—our own indefatigable and energetic Fillmore, the Ajax of the House, with Granger, Morgan, and nearly all our Delegation—these and many more of their stamp will be missed from the next Congress. How their places will be filled we shall see hereafter.

FROM THE N. Y. FARMER AND MECHANIC.

READ THIS BOYS.

"This is the effect of shoe-making," said a young mechanic to us yesterday, shaking a well-filled purse in our face. It was not said boastingly, but with an honest pride. We wish to refer our readers to a few particulars in the history of this young man. He is the fourth son of an industrious mechanic, who has known the heights of affluence and the depths of poverty. His eldest son is reared for the ministry, and is, we believe, a talented and useful member of society. A second was a mechanic, a hard working fellow. The third has acquired an excellent education after much labor and hard work, through his own means. The youngest son, him to whom we introduce the reader, was brought up in the conviction that labor was derogatory to respectability—that wealth was the highest good that could be enjoyed by mortals. He was early sent to school; then to an academy, preparatory to a course of professional studies. Meanwhile, his old father was toiling on, striving to attain the distinctions which are attendant upon wealth, merely for the sake of his children; but still willing to forego all the pleasures and emoluments of the world if his sons could be useful and lauded in community. The young man entered upon his studies, convinced that he was the son of a rich man comparatively, and that consequently he was entitled to a "full swing" in all the frolics and sprees which are prevalent in a high school. Books, and duty itself, were made subservient to the love of fun. So when his six months were completed, he came home to his disappointed parents, a wild, reckless, indolent boy, instead of the sedate, fixed, and ambitious young man. He loitered about home some time, but his father's constitution was broken, his business retarded, his sales low, and his returns nothing. Starvation was before the family. Fruitless and equally many were the applications which the young man made at the trading establishments in the city for occupation. There were more clerks than there were merchants and more traders than buyers. Worn out with fatigue and with the stings of conscience for his former mispent time, with his spirit humbled, and his mind nerved to undergo any privation rather than return without employment to his father's house, the shop of every mechanic, from the blacksmith's to the jeweller's was beseiged; but it was a time of general depression in business, and every man looked out for his own good. So without blame, conscious that he had done his best to obtain an occupation, the young man went home. The well spread table, the carpeted floor, and the refinement which was visible in the household, but seemed to aggravate the misery of its tenants. Lower and lower the cruize went down till the oil was well nigh exhausted therein. One day the young man was in the shop of a poor blind shoemaker who had amassed by his own industry a reputable fortune, while he had built up a reputation, which can never die from the memory of the community in which he lived. "Why don't you go to work?" asked the old man. "I can't get any thing to do," was the response. "Come and learn my trade," said the old man. It was a bargain. The pampered son of fortune forgot his pride, bowed his head to the yoke, and became the apprentice of honest Father ———. His good habits endeared him sensibly to the generous shoemaker, and the progress which he made in his new avocation surprised every one who had formerly been acquainted with his idle habits. The old man died; during his illness, he carried on the business of the shop, and received for his services some old tools which had been the property of his employer. He commenced business for himself, but soon went to a flourishing village of shoemakers, and entered the large establishment as a journeyman. His love for study and refinement increased. The best society was thrown open to him, the confidence of his master was unbounded in his integrity, his shop mates were pleased with his native talent and address: he became the sun of their little circle, and when he left his employer, in the hopes of obtaining a more lucrative situation, his loss was severely lamented. We were conversing yesterday with this young gentleman (for he can justly lay claim to that title) upon the false pride which has ruined so many boys.—Said he, "if I had obtained a clerkship when I sought it, I should have been an outcast in society, and a beggar. This is the effect of shoemaking, of industry, and of enterprise—a good reputation, a clear conscience, a happy life, and a triumphant death."

A FRIGHTFUL SNAKE STORY.

The following incident was related to us the other day, by one whose veracity is unquestioned, and who was an eye witness of the fact. It is more appalling than any we recollect to have ever read in the history of these reptiles.

Some time last summer, the inhabitants of Manchester, Mississippi, gave a barbecue, which was attended by most of the fashion and beauty of the town and surrounding country. It happened that among the guests there was a young lady Miss M., recently from one of the Eastern cities, who was on a visit to her relations in the neighborhood of the town. Miss M. was a gay and extremely fashionable young lady, and withal possessed an uncommon share of spirit and courage, except in the matter of snakes—and of these she had so great a dread that she scarcely dared to walk any where except in the most frequented places for fear of encountering them.

Every effort was used, but without avail, to rid her of her childish fears. They haunted her continually, until at last it became the settled conviction of her mind, that she was destined to fall a victim to the fangs of a rattle snake. The sequel will soon show how very soon her terrible presentiment was fullfilled.

Towards the close of the day, while scores of fairy feet were keeping time in the dance to the music, and the whole company were in the full tide of enjoyment, a scream was heard from Miss M., followed by the most agonizing cries for help. The crowd gathered round her instantly, and beheld her standing, the perfect image of despair, with her hands grasping a portion of her dress with the tenacity of a vice. It was sometime before she could be rendered sufficiently calm to tell the cause of her alarm, and then they gathered from her broken exclamations, that she *was grasping the head of a snake among the folds of her dress*, and dreaded to let go her hold for fear of receiving the fatal blow. This intelligence caused many to shrink from her, but most of the ladies, to their honor be it told, remained with her, determined not to leave her in her dreadful extremity. They besought her not to relax her hold, as safety depended upon it, until some one could be found who had the courage to seize and remove the terrible animal. There were none of the ladies, however, who had the courage to perform the act, and the condition of Miss M. was becoming more and more critical every moment. It was evident that her strength was failing very fast, and that she could not maintain her hold many minutes longer.

A hasty consultation among the calmest of the ladies was held, when it was determined that Dr. Tisan, who was present, should be called to their assistance. He was quickly on the spot, and being a man of uncommon courage, he was not many moments within the circle of the weeping and half-fainting females, until he had caught the tail of the snake, and wound it firmly round his hand to make sure of his hold. He then told Miss M. that she must let go at the moment he jerked it away, and to make the act as instantaneous as possible he told her that he would pronounce the words one, two, three, and that at the moment he pronounced the last word, she must let go her hold, and he doubted not that he could withdraw the snake before it could have time to strike. All stood in breathless horror, awaiting the act of life or death, and at the moment the word three was pronounced the Doctor jerked out the largest and most diabolical looking *bustle* that was ever seen in Misssissippi. The fastening of the machine had become loose during the dancing, and it had shifted its position in such a way that it dangled about her limbs, and induced the belief that it was a snake with an enormous head.

The Doctor fell right down in his tracks, and fainted—he did.—*Miss. Journal.*

A Windfall.—The heirs of one of our oldest and wealthiest citizens, who died a few weeks back, on taking possession of his house, discovered a large sum of money of which they had no previous knowledge whatever. They continued their researches until the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was collected (of which their is no account left by the deceased,) part in bank bills but the larger portion in check, one, two, and three years old, upon our city banks—not certified—and yet every dollar of which was promptly paid on presentation at the different banks. Such windfalls are rare enough.—*N. Y. Express.*

Early Rising.—A late will makes the following provision:—"As my nephews are fond of indulging in bed in a morning, and as I wish them to improve the time while they are young, I direct that they shall prove to the satisfaction of my executors, that they have got out of bed in the morning, and either employed themselves in business, or taken exercise in the open air, from 5 o'clock till eight every morning, from the 5th of April to the 10th of October, being three hours each day; and from seven o'clock till nine in the morning, from the 10th of October to the 5th of April, being two hours every morning for two years; this to be done for some two years during the first seven years, to the satisfaction of my executors, who may excuse them in cases of illness, but the task must be made up when they are well, and if they will not do this they shall not receive any share of my property."

A Commandment.—The evening before a battle, an officer asked Marshal Toiras for permission to go and see his father, who was at the point of death. "Go," said the marshal, who saw through his pretext, "honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE LATE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

We have received from Gen. Saunders, a copy of the following Address, and cheerfully publish it, as a portion of the political history of the day. Its subject matter is purely a *family* concern, with which, perhaps, we ought not to interineddle, yet we will venture one or two remarks.

So far as it is Gen. Saunders' design to throw the *onus* of creating a split in the party, on the Van Buren wing, and to extricate his friends from the charge of a *factious* opposition, he has, we think, been eminently successful. We deem it a matter of regret, however, that in some parts of his Address, he deals in ambiguity, as to the *persons* alluded to. For instance, we suppose him to mean Mr. Haywood, when he says—"It was the voice of one who said, *Brown* is for Van Buren, *Saunders* is for Calhoun—you will have to elect *me*, to prevent a split" but we are not certain, absolutely, that he does meant him. It seems to us, that in a defence of this kind, there ought to be no enigmas, no mystery, which may lead to unjust inferences, but FACTS ought to be stated broadly and unequivocally:

AN ADDRESS OF R. M. SAUNDERS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I had promised at a proper time to make a full and explicit explanation of the transactions connected with the late election of United States Senator. This explanation I deem alike due to others, to myself, and to the public. And as my Congressional term is about to expire I avail myself of this occasion to make good my promise. I have now been nearly thirty years actively connected with the politics of the country. It has been my good fortune during this long period, to have enjoyed the confidence of the Republican party, and I should deeply regret the just forfeiture of that confidence by any act of my own. I flatter myself, the facts I shall here detail, and the revelations I shall make, will satisfy the public, my course in regard to the election of Senator, has not been without excuse, and those friends who stood so firmly by me, were influenced by no factious motives. I know my conduct was denounced as anti-republican, as leading to discord and disunion—while I was accused of courting the Whig support for the mere love of place, and the gratification of a selfish ambition. To each of these charges I plead, NOT GUILTY, and put myself on the country. I assert on the contrary, and expect to show, I have violated no rule or usage of the Republican party—I have by no act of mine produced either disunion or discord in its ranks—and so far from seeking to gratify a mere personal ambition, I had been led into the matter by what I had a right to believe, and did believe, to have been the wishes of the Democratic party. Under this conviction I resisted what I felt well satisfied did exist, a hidden and secret combination against me personally, and a design to proscribe me politically, because of my preference for a particular individual for the Presidency. How far this belief was well or ill founded, you can judge from the facts I purpose now to detail.

There appeared in the Richmond Enquirer an Editorial article pending the election, calculated and intended to do me an injury; holding me up as pressing my claims for past services, and desiring to "slip in" through the aid of Whig votes. I gave to a friend a brief statement of facts, to induce the Editor to do me justice in the correction of his article, with the request not to publish the statement, as it might provoke a newspaper controversy. The Editor disregarded the request, refused to correct his article, but published the statement as "a communication." I received from the Editor of the Standard a letter, dated December the 8th, saying he apprehended, in the event of my election, there might be a wish to publish what might irritate the public mind; but, says he, "I shall leave it to yourself and Mr. Brown to publish such matter as you may severally think the case requires, *under your own proper signatures.*" I expressed myself satisfied with this course, as the proper one in a contest between friends; and yet, in the next paper appeared an article with professions of respect for me, but condemnatory of my friends and of their conduct, advising my withdrawal, and their support of Mr. Brown. Again, in the Enquirer of the 20th, (the election still pending) appeared "A Statement" by D. K. McRae, Esq., and a letter from Mr. Cardwell, which, at a proper time, I promised to notice. I am thus particular in these references, because these papers are under that political bias, which, as I expect to show, lays at the foundation of this concerted opposition to me.

As I have said, I had been drawn into this matter by what I believed to be the wishes of the democratic party. I proceed to state what occurred before the meeting of the Legislature, to show the truth of this assertion: Soon after the result of our State elections were known, I received several letters in regard to my being a candidate for Senator. I answered none of these letters, but resolved to await the public manifestations on the subject. On my return home, I was still pressed to be a candidate, and from what I saw and heard, believed the indications decidedly in my favor. I received letters from the Edenton and Newbern districts, expressing a wish for me to run, and the belief that I was the choice of the democratic party. To one of these letters I gave the first assent to the use of my name, should it be the pleasure of my friends to bring it forward. That letter, from an intelligent gentleman, and in a situation to know something of public sentiment, assured me, "that in our part of the State, there was but one opinion amongst our democratic friends. We argue, that Mr. Brown, without any particular sacrifice or exertion, had enjoyed the honors the party could confer, for a length of time, which should satisfy him. That neither Mr. —— or Mr. —— have made the sacrifices which you have done, and common justice could not allow their claims to come in competition with yours." From different quarters, I learnt there were seve-

ral gentlemen ready and willing to be taken up, if there should be found the least prospect of success. I heard nothing then of this party obligation to *restore* Mr. Brown, which was so strenuously pressed afterwards, as to render it treason to oppose him. The claims of these would-be candidates were passed by; the public voice was in my favor, and then arose this clamor about *restoration*. I heard the Cape Fear country was expected to be against me—and as I had received a strong vote in that part of the State when a candidate for Governor, I could only account for this expected opposition on two grounds: *First*, a preference for some favorite of their own: and, *secondly*, hostility to me, in consequence of my known preference of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. The West, as I understood, were almost unanimous for me, and in my own section of the State, believed myself the choice. Under these circumstances the General Assembly met. In the early part of the first week of the Session I was engaged in Court, and did not even visit either branch of the Legislature. Mr. Brown was a member of of the Senate, and had, as I learnt, been active, with the aid of his friends, in securing the promised support of such as were thus to be approached. There were several other important elections pending before the Legislature, and which were made to bear upon that of Senator. In the latter part of the week, a meeting of the democratic members was called. This meeting as was supposed, was for the purpose of organizing with the view to future action. But those who were in the secret knew their game, and were at once for business. That Mr. Brown was apprised of the object of the meeting, is evident from the fact that he was not present, but in the Senate Chamber, where he was advised with, as to what was passing. This I learnt from one who saw him there in consultation with his friends; whilst I knew nothing of what was going on until informed of the result. As to what transpired in Caucus, I must rely upon the statement of those who were present. I give that of Mr. Wilder, which is confirmed by several others, and which is the understanding of my friends as to what did take place. "On Friday night, the 25th of November, (says Mr. W.) a meeting was called of the democratic party. As soon as the meeting was organized, it was proposed that we should ballot for a candidate for U. S. Senator. I opposed this motion, and asked for a postponement of the subject until the following Monday night. In this I was overruled, and four ballots immediately took place. But before the ballot commenced, the meeting adopted the following:—'*Resolved, That no one should be considered the democratic candidate until he got votes enough to elect in the Legislature*,'—eighty-six being a majority on joint ballot, and the whole number of Democrats being ninety-eight. At the first ballot, Mr. B. got 48, and you 35—all of whom gave way except eleven. The meeting then adjourned to Monday next. At this meeting you got 31, Mr. B. 51. After the second ballot, it was moved that the meeting be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. I think the question was not taken on this motion, in consequence of the remarks of one of the members from Caswell, who said, 'he had not despaired of uniting when the feelings of members had cooled down.' Under these circumstances, your friends were much surprised when Mr. Cardwell the next day, nominated Mr. B., without informing any one who had voted for you of his intention—thus cutting themselves loose, and shutting the door of reconciliation in our faces. The morning after Mr. B.'s nomination, I proposed to Mr. Cardwell that you should not be put in nomination, if Mr. B.'s friends would withdraw him. This proposition was rejected."

The day after the first Caucus I saw those who had supported me, and inquired whether they felt bound by what had transpired?—if so the thing was at an end so far as I was concerned. They replied, they did not, and should support me, if I was brought forward. I also learnt that five of my friends had been absent and they would not attend a caucus. I well knew the advantage Mr. B. had gained; but I resolved to try and undo what had been done as far as practicable. But I soon found, upon mingling with the members, a combination and an influence operating against me, of which before I had no conception. In the first place, I heard the cry of "*a split*," and in order to prevent that, it was necessary to take up a third man. This hypocritical cant I well understood, and knew the source from whence it came. It was the voice of one who said—'Brown is for Van Buren—Saunders is for Calhoun—you will have to elect *me* to prevent a split." Gentlemen may disclaim the influence of the Presidential question—yet I am bold to declare, but for my known preference for Mr. Calhoun, the opposition to me would not have come from the source it did, or been half so inveterate. This opposition was too distinctly marked and too easily traced, for me to be mistaken as to the malign influence which controlled and directed it. More than one member had the candor to say, they could not vote for a Calhoun man. This the more cautious and crafty sought to conceal and suppress. I saw men who had been my warm personal and political friends, because of their difference in regard to the question of the Presidency, now decidedly opposed to me. I found the whole Cape Fear country, as had been predicted, in active opposition. The few exceptions were soon driven off or threatened as to the consequences. Why was this? Certainly not because I had been opposed either to its men or interest. I appealed to the delegation of more Counties than one, to know if the information I had received of their people's being for me was true. They could not deny but it was so, and they themselves came to Raleigh prepared to support me, but had here been told, "the party" was bound to restore Mr. Brown. One member had the candor to admit, to use his own emphatic language—'The *big lawyers* were against me, but, as he knew, the *people* were for me;'—and yet he had not the firmness to resist this secret influence against me. Such was the argument under cover of which the honest and unsuspecting were misled and deceived. The combination out of the Legislature, whose influence operated within, saw their advantage and did not fail to use it. *Men whom I knew and stand ready to name, who had been willing to run themselves, resorted to this argument of restoration*. This was the point upon which Mr. B. rested his claim, and the only one his friends openly pressed in his favor. I could subscribe neither to its justice or force. It is easy enough, after the ramparts are carried, to find men to plant the flag on the highest tower. The difficulty is to find those ready to go into the breach, to take the front rank, regardless of consequences. Mr. Brown had been engaged in politics, and was censured by the vote of a Whig Legislature. He did not resign to the Legislature, but to the people. I was on the Bench, and had no desire again to enter the political arena. It was my wish that he should be the Democratic Candidate for Governor and I so declared at the time. But a Convention of the Democratic party decided otherwise. I well knew by relinquishing the seat on the Bench and accepting the nomination for Governor, the task I was undertaking. But my political friends had placed me upon the Bench and I resolved to relinquish the honor and its emoluments, when called on to do so. Mr. Brown says, he was *turned out* of the Senate by the vote of a Whig Legislature—I say, I was *kept out* of the Governor's office, by the vote of Whigs, at the ballot box. The account was then fairly balanced and if any thing, the difference was in my favor. Under this view of the matter, I thought the party were under no greater obligation to *restore* him than to *elect* me, and as such I resolved to enter the contest. The second Caucus was held on Monday night, the 28th November. On the next day, Mr. Brown was nominated by Mr. Cardwell, with a proposition to ballot, *on that day two weeks*. But, as Mr. Avery says, "this message did not go until near 12 o'clock on the next day, the 30th. In the Senate it was laid on the table, when a motion was made and carried to vote on the Friday following, you being then nominated. When this proposition came to the House it was opposed, but carried, by Yeas 72, Nays 39; your friends voting for and Mr. B.'s against it." It is idle to say, after these occurrences, that Mr. Brown was not either privy or knowing to the fact of his nomination. It was the friends of Mr. Brown and not mine who appealed from the Caucus to the House.—Neither, according to this rule, was entitled to the Caucus nomination. By appealing to the House, they prevented the union upon any third party. They calculated on forcing my friends to give way. Mine made no calculation of the sort, but as the other party had brought the democrats into that predicament, resolved to leave it with the Whigs *or not, as they might see fit*. This manner of appealing to the House Mr. B. soon saw was a false step and calculated to do him injury. Hence his application to Mr. McRae, who says: 'For reasons of my own I had voted neither for Mr. B. or Gen. S. in Caucus; *but on the morning subsequent to the second Caucus*, Mr. B. took me aside in the lobby of the House, and, as I understood, asked my advice as to the best course to pursue. I without hesitation told him, I thought the safety of the party in the Legislature as well as in the State, depended upon the mutual withdrawal of the two candidates, and thus leaving to the party to select one upon whom it could unite. On the eve of the same day Mr. B. called on me and requested me to bear to Mr. S. a communication containing the proposition I desired.' As to the *time* when this advice was asked and the proposition made, Mr. McRae is clearly mistaken. It was not, as he says, the morning after the second Caucus, but the day following, being the morning after Mr. Brown's nomination. The time no doubt escaped Mr. McRae's recollection, as it may not have seemed important to him, but it was highly material, as explaining this part of the transaction. He says it was in the morning of the same day, on the eve of which he handed me Mr. B.'s communication. This is dated November 30th, and my reply *Thursday morning*, December 1st. The second Caucus was on Monday night, November 28th. On Tuesday, the 29th, Mr. B. was nominated, and on Wednesday, the 30th, he applied to Mr. McR. But he did not make his proposition to withdraw until after my nomination, and after the proposition of Mr. Cardwell to vote in two weeks had been voted down in the Senate, and the vote had been carried in the House, by Yeas and Nays, to ballot on Friday; from all of which Mr. B. saw my friends would stand firm, and that he was in a minority. Hence I said to his proposal for the withdrawal of both—"Had your proposition been made *at a proper time*, it would have been favorably received; but after the door has been closed by your action, and the question is no longer an open one, I consider the proposition as too late to be entertained." And here I must correct another error into which Mr. McRae has fallen. He says he "understood me to express an expectation of being elected by the Whig vote." He no doubt so understood me, but I expressed no such expectation. The conversation with Mr. McRae, I made a note of the next morning. It is as follows: "On opening Mr. B.'s letter, I remarked to Mr. McRae, the proposition came too late. He said he hoped not, as he had supposed the matter would be amicably adjusted *as he feared my election by the Whigs would injure me and our party*. I answered, the party was not so easily injured, as neither Mr. B. or myself were such big men as to break it up; and as to myself, I must decline taking his advice, as I understood he was not one of my friends." Here the conversation ended, on my promising to give a written answer the next morning.

But to proceed with the narrative. On Friday, the day fixed for the ballot, as I had been charged with being selfish I sent for Mr. Brown, and proposed to refer the whole matter to ten members, five to be selected by each, and to abide the result. This being agreed to, and the men selected, they were informed that they were to decide which of the two should be the Democratic candidate, and in the event of their not being able to agree, to say whether both should be withdrawn. I give the statement of Mr. Dobson as to the result of the conference. "As soon as it was discovered that we could not agree on the first proposition, the friends of Gen. Saunders, proposed to withdraw both gentlemen, which was positively refused on the part of Mr. B's. friends, and the only alternative left was to return them both to the House." On the next day two ballots were had; on Monday a third, and on Tuesday morning I left for Washington City, leaving but one injunction, that an election must be made, and if that could not be effected with my name in nomination, to withdraw it. Such is a true and faithful account of this election. The result is known and of that I do not intend to say any thing. If *others* are satisfied with their course and the public is content, so am I. I have said, neither my friends or myself violated any rule or usage of the democratic party, in bringing my name forward; and if any ill feeling arose, we were not responsible for it. The rule adopted in Caucus, where Mr. Brown's friends claimed to have a majority, required the Caucus candidate to receive votes enough to elect on joint ballot. This was no new rule in our Caucus proceedings. In 1836, when Judge Strange was elected, the Caucus then required a *unanimous* vote—because at that time the Democrats had a majority of *one* only, on joint ballot. The rule is intended to produce unanimity and to prevent that "*split*," about which so much is said. If neither Mr. B. or myself could unite the party, then try a third man. My friends had my full assent to withdraw my name, provided it was done before a nomination. This was proposed and declined, and if either of us threw ourselves upon the House, so as to let the Whigs decide, I was not the first to do so. The rule, or rather the practice, in olden times, was different. *Then* we had no caucus to select Republican candidates, when we had a majority in the Legislature. Each man was left to nominate and vote for whom he pleased, provided he was a republican. A Caucus was only resorted to, when necessary to unite upon some candidate before the people. And even in cases of this kind, Caucuses were reluctantly tolerated, the people choosing to settle the matter in their own way, at the ballot box. It may be, I am too old fashioned a Republican to yield submission to these new party obligations, so exacting in its demands, and so inexorable in its exactions—that spirit of party which can to-day "vote a Patriot black," to-morrow, "a Courtier white." When the voice of a majority of the people is heard, I bow to their will and submit to their choice. But when I saw and heard men say, they doubted not I was the choice of the State, and that I was their choice, but the party was bound to restore Mr. Brown, in order to relieve him from Whig censure—when I heard and saw others opposing me, who had said "they believed Mr. B. not fit for the station, but that a majority seemed for him"—when I saw and believed myself opposed, as I most sincerely did, because of my personal preferences relative to another election—when I saw, heard, and believed these things, I should have been alike treacherous to the country, and false to myself, could I have submitted quietly to a majority, thus constituted and obtained.*

Again, when I knew letters had been written, designed, and intended to influence the election, and that, not by citizens of the State, I felt it my duty, as a North Carolinian, with the blood and pride of a native son, to resist, and that unto death. And here let me explain—I had heard letters were written by General Jackson, Mr. Senator Wright and Benton, each expressing a preference for Mr. Brown's election. The letter of General Jackson I have seen, and its date explains its contents. It was written in answer to one informing him of the result of our August election. He had no reason at the time to believe I was to be a candidate, as I had said to him a few years ago, when he expressed a wish to see me in the Senate. I was not in a situation to serve, even if I could be elected. I understand Col. Benton has admitted he wrote a letter, and that he was for Mr. B. I have heard nothing from Mr. Wright. When their letters shall be seen, the public will be qualified to appreciate their contents. To show that I do not exaggerate, I give an extract from a single letter, amongst others, using the same language, and that from a gentleman on the spot, and a witness to what he describes. "How is it, that so many of the leading men of the party are opposed to you? They flocked here from every direction, and used every effort to induce your friends to desert. Letters in abundance were received, many from the wire-workers in Washington City, urging upon the democrats to prevent your election."

But my great offence has been my willingness to be elected by a Whig vote. Much better, says the High-Priest, that you should have a Whig elected by Democrats, than a Democrat by Whigs. On this point, I defy the malice of the most vindictive. I was placed in a situation where I could not object, though I did not court the Whig vote. The vote I received from that quarter was a voluntary act, without any promise or assurance, direct or indirect, on my part. To them I had made no promise, and from me they expected no favor, save only such as citizens of the State they had the right to claim. They supported me on the same grounds that the Democrats in the Legislature of Louisiana, joined in the election of Judge Porter over another Whig. I stood pledged, if elected, if my conduct should not give satisfaction to the great body of the democratic party, to resign before our next elections. But, may I ask if mine would have been the first case in our State of a Senator being elected by the vote of his political opponents? In 1825, Nathaniel Macon, to my knowledge, was elected by the aid of the Federal party. In 1829, as the Journals show, there were six gentlemen put in nomination for U. S. Senator. The ballot commenced on the 27th Nov., and continued for thirteen days, when *Bedford Brown* was nominated, (the other candidates, excepting Mr. Meares, being withdrawn;) when Mr. Brown was elected on the first ballot, and that by a bare majority. He received the vote of a gentleman (Mr. Alfred Stanly) whom he would now term "an ultra Federalist," who says, "immediately after the election I called on Mr. Brown at his room, and, in the presence of a crowd of gentlemen, stated to him how purely accidental was his election, and, after telling him he was bound in honor to resign, I said I was ashamed to return to my constituents and acknowledge I had voted for him." And yet, Mr. Brown held on *then*, and *now* talks about being elected by Whig votes. He would most willingly have received the vote of Gen. Jacocks, and as many other Whigs as might have been necessary to elect him, whatever he may choose to say, because he could not get them. From the preceding facts, I feel warranted in the following conclusions.

1. That I was led to become a candidate by what I had a right to believe to have been the wishes of the Democratic party.

2. That the preference for Mr. Brown did not arise from any merit of his own, but from opposition to me in consequence of my preference for one of the Presidential candidates.

3. That in suffering myself to be nominated, I violated no rule of Caucus, or any usage of the Republican party.

4. That my friends were justified in their support, and whilst I did not object to receive, I did not court the Whig vote. And even had I been elected by the Whigs, it would have been nothing more than what had before taken place.

And here I might close this Address, but that I choose to add a word on the Presidential question, which, as I believe, contributed mainly to my defeat, and for the expression of my opinions about which, there are those who claim to be Democrats, who stand ready to proscribe me. It is possible, that in this avowal of my opinions, I may not act with the caution of the calculating politician, but I am not the less sincere as a man; as with me, it is a principle of action to be alike frank in my preferences, as open in my enmities. Nor do I belong to that class who are as ready to promise without hesitation, as they are to break every promise without shame. I repeat, I did, and do now prefer Mr. Calhoun to any named candidate for the Presidency. But I have not, nor do I now, intend to express my objections to any other Democrat. My preference for him is a matter of choice, founded on reasons satisfactory to myself—a privilege I am perfectly willing to accord to any and all others. This preference is founded on public, and not personal considerations. For though charged with being an office seeker, I have found this charge always proceeds from those who are the most eager for office themselves, and are ready to denounce all who may happen to stand in their way. I prefer Mr. Calhoun, because in his administration of the Government, as I believe, he would maintain the true principles of the Constitution, and carry out in good faith a practical system of retrenchment and reform—that he would say to the thousands who live and hang on the Government, like so many harpies, not that such and such abuses must be corrected, but that they *should be*. For I hazard nothing in saying, if the people expect the Federal expenses to be lessened—the high Tariff of taxes to go down—the nation's debt to be paid off—and economy to prevail in every department, they must have an Executive not pledged to *restore*, but to *abolish* all useless offices, and to stop every inducement to a lavish expenditure. For it is a singular fact in the history of our National Legislature, that those who come from the States where the lowest salaries are paid, and the most rigid economy practised, are generally the most extravagant in their votes for high salaries and expenditure. And I tell you, whatever you may hear from the political partisan, whether he be Whig or Democrat—the advocate of a Tariff, whether it be for direct or incidental protection, will generally be found supporting the highest appropriations. Your motto should be, "millions for revenue, not a dollar for spoils or protection, unless it be an incident to what is necessary to the administration of the Government." I speak boldly, and say, of the past, the present, and the future—it is idle to talk of bringing back the Government to what it was in the days of Jefferson and Madison, unless there shall be an efficient Executive. I go further—you can hardly expect a reforming Executive from that portion of the country which fattens on the Government, three-fourths of whose expenditure go annually to the North. It is true, there are those in our political party from the Northern States who are as sound, and vote as correctly in regard to appropriations, as any portion of the Union. They stand upon their principles, and deserve the highest praise for their firmness. But still the remark is no less true, if reform is to come at all, it must come from the tax-paying, non-receiving portion of the community. For such is the pressure of these monied appropriations, that it is only from those who feel that taxation is a burden and not a blessing, that you can hope for an honest economy and a stern responsibility in the administration of the General Government.

But Mr. Calhoun has been a Nullifier and is not to be trusted. To the objection, I answer, I am not, and never was a Nullifier. Mr. Brown voted against the Force Bill, Gen. Jackson's most effective measure against Nullification. I approved of that vote, and only advert to it here, to show the insincerity of those who think proper to charge me with Nullification. If the General Government moves in its restricted orbit, what will there be to nullify? And how can any occasion arise wherein the mere abstract opinions of the Chief Magistrate on this point have any practical bearing? The truth is, if we are to have an administration *truly democratic*, and if our Federal legislation shall be kept within the plain meaning of the Constitution, and no doubtful powers shall be exercised, there can be neither cause or pretext for State interposition. There can be no foundation for any fears, real or imaginary, unless it is designed and expected that the Government is to administered on Federal principles.—This I suppose those who seek to raise the ghost of Nullification to answer their own selfish ends, will hardly be willing to acknowledge. It is absurd to talk about the President of the United States being a Nullifier; the danger does not lie there. He is much more likely to join in the exercise of powers not conferred, than in resisting usurpations not authorized by the Constitution. But there is little danger of the revival of Nullification, unless the causes which gave it birth shall be renewed; of which its opponents say there is no design. Then why talk about it? And here let me ask, why is it that I am not allowed to indulge and express my preferences as to the Presidential candidates? I object to no political friend for the expression of his opinions or his preferences. I have supported those who differ from me on this question, and even preferred them on some occasions to those who agree with me. If we are all to think alike on this point, then there is nothing for a Convention to settle. Yet it is because I have had the independence to act with the spirit of a Freeman, that I am to be proscribed.

Heretofore I have heard but one sentiment from my political friends—that of encouragement, of animation, and of approbation. Now I hear the secret whispering of reproach and censure. Hitherto it has been the language which gives nerve and strength to every effort—"Well done thou good and faithful servant." Now it seems, with some, my services are no longer needed, and I am to be met with the cold and chilling blast of political censure. If this be so, and denunciation is to come, then will I arm myself with the fortitude of a man—poise and stand erect amidst the storm. And if censured and distrusted by those, with whom I have heretofore acted, still I will not fly to the arms of my opponents. No! But if I am to appeal, it shall be to those old Republican friends, in whose fidelity and justice I have the most unshaken confidence, and to a warm, generous, and confiding people, whose verdict I shall never fear, so long as my end shall be my country's good.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1843.

Caution.—A very serious Fire nearly occurred in this City, a day or two since, from the incautious use of Spirits of Turpentine in cleaning And-Irons—very commonly employed for that purpose, now-a-days. Instead of having a small portion of it in a separate utensil, the bottle was brought to the hearth by a servant, and accidentally upset. In a moment, the whole room was in a blaze, and though there were persons in the room, who exerted themselves to extinguish the flame, and others more energetic, immediately at hand, it was with the greatest difficulty, that the destructive element was mastered. Had a coal of fire been thrown into a mass of gun-powder, the ignition could not have been more sudden or widely diffused.—*Raleigh Register.*

Mr. Daniel, of Lynchburg, at the Loco Foco Convention, on Thursday night, says the Richmond Whig, having been called upon for a Speech, gave his compatriots but small comfort. He would not agree that the Whigs were already defeated, or were an enemy to be despised. The Democratic party, he said, had a long list of distinguished men from which to choose their leader—but among them all, there was no man calculated to attach the affections or excite the enthusiasm of the People, like Henry Clay—a man, to whom, while he condemned many of his doctrines, he assigned a great name and most distinguished elevation! Mr. Roane and other orators, who had preceded Mr. Daniel, made light of the Whig party, and chose to regard them as already vanquished. Mr. Daniel evinced more sagacity—and intimated not only that the thing was *to do* yet, but that it was not altogether as easy to do as was assumed.

Relations with Belgium.—Official notice has been received, that the decree recently issued by the Belgian Government, imposing extra duties upon vessels of the United States, has been repealed by a proclamation, dated Jan. 7, 1843. It will be remembered that this decree was issued by the Belgian Government, in consequence of a misapprehension about our laws, as applied to the Belgian steamship British Queen.

Mesmerism.—The Bee of yesterday related a curious scene that was witnessed by some twenty-five select visiters, comprising several principal heads of the faculty here at the exhibition of Dr. Moore, on last Friday evening. The description is given with pointed and graphic force; but one of the most *serious* experiments is not mentioned. During the practical investigations in the sublime science of *phreno magnetism*, the operator touched up the bump of "Revenge" upon which the subject ground his teeth furiously and "grinned horribly a ghastly smile," at the same instant drawing out *a pocket pistol* and cocking it at the audience!

We have not enjoyed, in all our reading and play-going, a more ludicrous piece of irresistible merriment than then took place. Sceptics and true believers alike ran in all directions, tumbling over chairs and shoving each other about, as if the 23d of April was coming up stairs, and Miller's Millenium was popping unceremoniously upon them out of a little pocket pistol. There may be some satisfaction in being shot in a duel or a battle, but to be knocked out of this breathing world by a gentleman in sleep—

"The innocent sleep!
Balm of hurt minds—great Nature's second course!"

is a very unsatisfactory mode of making a mortal exit.

A naval gentleman present, well acquainted with the young subject asleep, rushed forward to seize the pistol, and was wresting it away, when with a knowing wink of the eye and in a tolerably loud whisper, the mesmerized individual requested to be let alone! This was a little extra effect, "not mentioned in the bills," and of course electrified every body present. Hurrah for Mesmerism!—*Picayune.*

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*Weldon N. Edwards, the Senator from Warren, claims to be a relation of Mr. Brown's, possibly within the *fourth degree*, and assigns that as a ground of preference for him over me, whose friend he has professed to be for more than twenty years. Let not that Senator deceive himself. His reason for the support of his *cousin* will be considered by the public as puerile, as his course towards me has been illiberal and ——.

HENRY CLAY AT VICKSBURG.

The welcome tendered to Mr. Clay, on the occasion of his recent visit to Vicksburg, Miss., is given in the following terms by the Hon. S. S. Prentiss:

MR. CLAY: On behalf of the public authorities and citizens of Vicksburg, I bid you a hearty welcome to our city. We are much gratified that on your return home you have afforded us the opportunity of exchanging salutations and offering to you those assurances of respect and regard which we were able, only in part, to tender, on the occasion of your former momentary visit. No portion of your fellow-citizens have a higher admiration for your character, or a truer appreciation of your public services, than those in whose name I now address you. We behold in your reputation one of the richest jewels of the nation, which needs no setting off of office to exhibit its rare brilliancy and value.—Your philanthropy has embraced in its benevolent grasp the cause of human happiness throughout the world; your eloquent breath fanned the flame of liberty as it burst forth, simultaneously, in two continents,

Along the classic shores of Greece, the votary of freedom

"Still mingles in his grateful lay,
Bozzarris with the name of Clay;"

and among the mighty volcanoes of the new world, even in the tops of the Andes, your fame has built for itself a nest by the side of the eagle's.

But your philanthropy has not destroyed your patriotism. You have never forgotten, in your regard for other lands, that you had a country of your own. It is your true patriotic devotion to that country which, more than aught else, challenges our esteem and admiration. Beyond any other statesman, you have discarded local prejudices and sectional feelings. Your heart is entirely and thoroughly American, and your aim has ever been the advancement of the interest and glory of the whole Republic.

It would, perhaps, be out of place, on this occasion, to go into a recital of the eminent public services you have rendered, in the councils of the nation, during your long and splendid career. But I cannot refrain from saying that I consider one of the greatest benefits you have conferred upon the country, to be the example you have furnished of what may be achieved under our institutions by the exercise of a patriotic ambition.

Young men, as they read your history, and trace you, from the poor boy leaving his Virginia home to seek fame and fortune in the forests of the West, to the mighty statesman, upon whose words "listening Senates hang entranced," will feel their breasts swell with new and strange emotion, and a noble emulation will urge them thence-forward, to imitate the example of Henry Clay.

The highest reward of the patriot is the esteem and regard of his country men. This reward you are now enjoying—station cannot command it; wealth cannot purchase it. The spontaneous tribute which has just been rendered to your character by men of all parties, fills the measure of public honor. Even that high seat which millions eagerly desire you to occupy, would not add one cubit to that stature of your fame.

Think not this is adulation. It is no less the interest than the duty of every country to acknowledge public worth, and we are proud in presenting Henry Clay to our brothers and sons as an example for their imitation, and to the world as a noble specimen of an American Statesman.

A large portion of those who surround you trust your public services are not yet completed; and that, as the first man in their regard, you may soon occupy the first place in their gift. They still exclaim with hope and confidence—

"Aye stand erect, the cloud is broken,
Above thee bends the rainbow token;
The shadow of thine onward way
Is brightening into perfect day,
And thou art still, as thou hast been,
The hope and trust of patriot men."

Permit me now, sir, to conclude my pleasant duty, and, in the name of that portion of your fellow-citizens, who have deputed me, to bid you again a cordial welcome, and I know I express the sentiment of this entire assemblage in adding our united wish, that your days may be long in the land, and that a serene and happy old age may crown your useful and honorable life.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BENTON YELLOW BOYS FOUND AT LAST.

Mr. Hale: It may be interesting, or even profitable, to some of your numerous patrons, to be apprised of the golden prospects that have lately come to view in "gallant little Moore." It has lately been discovered that the *Humbugger's* yellow boys that should have been peeping through the meshes of the democratic purse during the last twelve years but could not there be found, have been lurking very near the surface of the ground, on the summit of some barren hills in the vicinity of Mechanic's Hill in Moore county. It appearing to the entire satisfaction of the good people of Moore, and to the more intelligent and enterprising citizens of the adjoining counties, that said yellow boys have there been lurking in listless inactivity, laughing in their sleeves at the unprecedented distress with which we the people have been pressed during the golden reign of Van Buren, Sub-Treasury, &c., whereas, as loyal subjects of said golden reign, they should have been metamorphosed ten thousand times to suit the various whims, appetites and passions of each member of the community, the long neglected and despised people have risen in their majesty and declared immediate war against the boys. No longer are our physicians for uncertain fees to be found listening to the groans of the sick; no longer do our lawyers hear their clients give their version of the real or imagined illegal treatment they have received; no longer for petty fees do our clerks wield their quill; no longer does the sturdy farmer battle with his mother earth, that by pursuing a circuitous route he may occasionally feast his vision with a view of a little of the *indispensable*; in short, almost every class of society have turned aside from their wonted calling, have enlisted under a golden banner, and, with spade in hand, are daily dragging from their lurking places thousands of the yellow boys, and reducing them to submission and practical utility. But to the facts: A gold mine has lately been found in Moore county, some twelve or fifteen miles West of Carthage, on the lands of Cornelius Shields and Leonard Fur, Esqs., which is now being daily wrought by the rise of a hundred hands, and promises exceedingly well. I learn that already some twelve or fourteen hundred dollars' worth of gold has been extracted from the mine, that the gold is bountifully found in small particles near the surface of the earth, and that numerous pieces of gold have been found varying in value from five to twelve dollars. The mine has been examined by skilful miners from a distance, and by them pronounced rich.

A DEMOCRAT.

Mechanic's Hill, March 4, 1843.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

JAMES M. PORTER, ESQ.

This is the name of the new Secretary of War, a brother of David Rittenhouse Porter, *Democratic* Governor of Pennsylvania. His appointment and pretensions are mercilessly assailed by the Globe at Washington, and the Pennsylvanian at Philadelphia, the two oldest Van Buren papers in the Union. The appointment of Mr. Porter is ascribed by each unhesitatingly, to a design of *buying* Pennsylvania, modestly entertained by Mr. Tyler, and both papers pronounce that his Accidency, if such was his object, as no doubt it was (for who really can doubt it?) has "missed the figure." He has shown a desire for the *purchase;* but did not first acquaint himself whether the article was for sale, and if it was, has bid quite too low to expect it to be knocked out to him.

The Pennsylvanian says:

"Since 1837, Mr. James Madison Porter has been what may be termed a 'Porter man'—that is, he has so far acted with the democratic party, as to hold a clerkship under his brother's appointment, for a year or two, and is said to have picked up considerable sums in the way of canal contracts, fees as counsel for the administration—or for banks—or for contractors, &c. and has no doubt done a good business in a small way. He has all his life been a tricky, speculating, political lawyer, with some talent and legal knowledge, and a large fund of *modest assurance*. Such is John Tyler's Secretary of War, James Madison Porter, brother of David Rittenhouse Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania.

"If Mr. Tyler intends the appointment of the new Secretary as a compliment to the people of Pennsylvania, he will find that he has acted under a mistaken impression, and that they will not thank him for it. If he had wished to insult them, and to show a contemptuous indifference to their feelings and opinion, could not have been done in a more pointed manner. If it is supposed that in this way, such a junction of power and patronage can be made, as will transfer the democratic party of the state, like cattle in the market, an egregious blunder has been committed. The yeomanry of Pennsylvania are not to be cajoled by huckstering politicians that they may put money in their pockets by the transaction. On the contrary, an attempt at bargaining and selling so barefaced and unblushing as that to which we allude will awaken the indignation of every democrat in the commonwealth, and they will justly be the more provoked at the whole affair, since it has been represented under the undisguised impression that Pennsylvania is to be had at so low a price as a cabinet office to such a man as James Madison Porter. Were the people to be purchased thus, they would sell themselves cheaply indeed. This junction of the two administrations, with all the influences they can bring to bear, will neither transfer the people on the one hand, to sustain Mr. Tyler for the Presidency nor Governor Porter for the Vice Presidency, nor will it serve to distract and divide the party in 1844. Such chaffering and peddling, first of the offices of the people and then of the people themselves, for the benefit of *two famulies*, will create an emotion of just anger not easily to be tranquilized."

Something Rich.—The Madisonian of Saturday has this paragraph:

"Mr. Webster has expressed a wish, because of certain considerations, well understood between the President and himself, and which did not, in the least, affect their public or private relations, to retire from the Cabinet. The President had been pressed to grant him permission to retire. This fact was publicly stated in the Senate; and it was declared by a Senator, authorized to do so, that Mr. Webster *would* retire in thirty days after Mr. Cushing's confirmation."

"The President"—John Tyler to wit!—"had been pleased to grant him"—Daniel Webster to wit!!—"permission to retire." Can the ridiculous be carried any farther?

By-the-bye, since the rejection of Mr. Cushing is, according to just inference from this paragraph, to have the effect of keeping Mr. Webster in the Cabinet, it should be looked upon with favor by those who consider Mr. Webster's staying there, no matter under what circumstances of humiliation or honor, advantageous.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Backing your Friends.—The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" says, in reference to Gen. Saunders' late Address—"While we do not doubt the truth of Gen. S.'s positions in his Address, we think it would have been better to have permitted the difficulties and heartburnings which that unfortunate contest engendered, to sink into oblivion. * * * No man, however strong in the affections of a party, can expect that party to sustain him while he continues to throw fire-brands into their midst, and make ill-natured attacks upon political associates whose only offence is, that they go for principles, regardless of men."

This is not the first time, by a good many, that Gen. Saunders has had cause to exclaim "Save me from *my friends*, and I will take care of *my enemies!*"—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM THE NEWPORT (R. I.) MERCURY, MARCH 10.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Judicial Court of this State commenced its March term in this town on Thursday last. The prisoners against whom indictments for treason were pending having petitioned the Governor and Council for release, under the law passed at the late session of the General Assembly, the petitions of the following persons were granted, viz. Burrill Hutchinson, George Frissell, John Paine, and Jos. Joslin, and the Attorney General was ordered to enter a *nol. pros.* on the indictments against them, on their taking and subscribing an oath to bear true allegiance to the State, and giving bonds for their good behavior.

Seth Luther and Nath. N. Carpenter were brought into Court and the indictments against them continued, they having petitioned the Governor and Council for discharge on the same terms, but their petitions had not been acted upon.

The Court adjourned on Wednesday afternoon to its regular term.

Laughable.—The members of the Legislature from Rockingham county have put forth a circular among their constituents, explanatory of their acts and proceedings. We have no wish to meddle with it, except to notice a complaint at the conclusion, that too much of the public time was occupied with *talk*. Now, we reckon, if any man in that tonguey assemblage did ten times his equal share of the talking it was Richard P. Cardwell, one of the signers of this same circular. The locos have complained bitterly of the "ciderites." In the late session there was surely no room for complaint, for they had "ALL *talk and* NO *cider*."

Greensborough Patriot.

Every man has in his own life follies enough—in his own mind, troubles enough—in the performance of his duties, deficiencies enough—in his own fortune, evils enough—without being curious about the affairs of others.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The Address of the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, which will be found in this paper, has been on hand a week or two, this being the first time we could find space to insert it. And we might not trouble ourself now to give the Hon. gentleman a hearing, but for the fact, that it is supposed that he is to be the Locofoco candidate for Congress in this our own newly arranged District; and the further fact, that the papers of his own party refuse or neglect to lay his statement before their readers.

There are several things in the Address which will doubtless strike the reader, as they have us, with some surprize.

In the first place, it surprises us, that a man of Gen. Saunders's age and experience as a politician, should be so imprudent as to expose to the public gaze his own private griefs, and the party and personal juggling by which he and Brown endeavored to overreach each other; and the more adroit juggling of the master hand at such things who it seems out-generalled both of them. Enough was already known and surmised of the conduct of Brown and Saunders, to surfeit the public. But such a statement as this can produce only unmingled disgust. The open electioneering for such an office as Senator in Congress, is disgraceful enough. But the manner in which it was done, according to their own statements, is disgusting beyond all endurance. We confidently expect that the people of this District will look carefully into the matter; for if they do, they will scarcely consent that the author of the Address shall represent them in Congress.

There is one part of the Address that we are really sorry to see. We had given Mr. Haywood, the Senator elect, credit for totally abstaining from all interference in the election. We knew that he was not in Raleigh when he was elected, and we had heard that he had eschewed party politics; had taken no part in any of the Caucuses, arrangements, or squabbles of the party. It gave us pleasure to believe that he was thus called to an honorable post in the good old North Carolina fashion. But Gen. Saunders asserts, or rather insinuates, otherwise. According to this statement, both Brown and Saunders were mere puppets in the hand of the Magician, put in motion, and kept in motion, only to be finally kicked out of the way of the innocent gentleman who pretended not to see any thing that was going on. It may be that Gen. Saunders is wrong in making his insinuation—that Mr. Haywood suffers in this instance for having a bad name—at least we hope so.

We ask the reader's attention to the Address.

We invite the attention of the Whigs of the different counties composing this Congressional District, to the following communication from the Raleigh Register. We hope they will take matter in hand, and at once make arrangements for bringing out a candidate:—

Mr. Gales: Permit me to call the attention of the Whigs of this District, to the propriety of an early move in relation to the nomination of a Candidate for Congress. Our political friends, in other Districts, are preparing for the conflict, and I trust we are not willing to be found behind them in zeal and energy. It would be *unworthy* of us, to permit the election to go by default. Already have the sober-thinking portion of the People, become disgusted with the conduct of the dominant party in the last Legislature. They promised *much* and did *nothing* for the relief of the People. The Journal, when it comes from the press, will tell a tale which will annihilate Locofocoism in North Carolina. Let the Whigs of the District be up and doing. I propose that a Meeting be held on Monday or Tuesday of our next Superior Court, to appoint Delegates to a District Convention, to nominate a Candidate. What say you? Will not Chatham and Cumberland, and Johnston and Wayne, and Moore, all speak out? We are strangers to each other somewhat—let us meet together and become better acquainted! WAKE.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—Thomas L. Clingman, Whig, is announced as a candidate in the 1st District, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, Yancey, Burke, Cleaveland and Caldwell.

Gen. B. M. Edney, Whig, has published a circular declaring himself a candidate, in the 2d District, composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Davie, Rowan and Cabarrus. Burton Craige, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate in this District. He belongs to the Calhoun wing of the party.

JOHN TYLER'S FIRMNESS.—It will be recollected, that when Mr. Tyler vetoed the two Bank bills, which gained him such favor with the Locofoco party, no two traits of character were more extolled in him than firmness and integrity. We never belived them sincere in their praises, but always thought they wished to use him as a tool for their own benefit, and would discard him so soon as he should cease to be of use. Now that he has, in a measure, become useless, hear what a Locofoco paper says of him: "The President himself, (says the "Standard," a Van Buren paper recently started in New York,) whatever his motives, is a weak, vacillating, timid, inexperienced man, without the staunch vigor necessary to control so many jarring elements. He is not equal to the crisis. John Tyler might have answered for a time of perfect peace and prosperity, when nothing were wanting from the Executive but his sign-manual to edicts of state—but he is totally unfit for a period of agitation, tumult and doubt.

——"When the demons of the tempest rave,
Skill should conduct the vessel o'er the wave."

John Tyler has capacities only for fair weather."—Who doubts the truth of this picture? Not we.

SNOW.—We had a slight fall of Snow on Sunday evening last. At Washington City, and other places at the North, there was a severe Snow storm on Thursday last.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—We have received from the Publisher, Mr. P. D. Bernard, the March Number of this handsome Periodical. It contains its usual variety of entertaining articles.

FOREIGN.—The Great Western arrived at New York on Sunday the 12th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th and London to the 11th February.—seven days later than the news received per Acadia. The Great Western was 29 days on her passage, having come by way of Madeira. She experienced Westerly winds the greater part of the time. For the last 20 days of the trip, the engines were going constantly, without stopping one instant; and in the devious route taken, she steamed a distance of 4,700 miles, and consumed 660 tons of coal.

Her news is not very important.

Parliament was actively in session, and frequent and animated discussions were taking place in regard to the Ashburton Treaty and Canadian affairs. The warmest feelings of good will to the U. States were expressed by all parties.

The Cotton market was glutted, and ordinary to middling Americans had fallen ½d. lower.

An overland mail from the East had arrived at London, but the news is not of much consequence. Peace was again being restored in the British possessions in India, as also between the English and Chinese.

The Great Western brought over 1000 packages of goods, and about $750,000 in specie.

CALHOUN MEETING IN CHARLESTON.—A large meeting was held in Charleston on Saturday evening the 11th, "to take into consideration the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election; and also consider the principles on which a National Convention should be organized, and Delegates selected to attend the same."

Dr. E. W. North was chosen President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

A long report and resolutions, from a committee appointed for the purpose, were submitted and unanimously adopted. The creed set forth in the report is as follows:—

"Our creed is, *Free Trade; Low Duties; No Debt; Separation from Banks, Economy; Retrenchment; and a Strict Adherence to the Constitution.* We unfurl the banner of State rights, bearing aloft these principles inscribed on its sacred folds, and under it we march into the contest confiding in Heaven, the justice of our cause, and the virtue of the people. In the words of that distinguished statesman of our own State, who has rendered great abilities illustrious by powerful resistance to the mad career of error and misgovernment —'Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won, and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country.'"

Relative to the election of Delegates to the proposed Convention, &c., the report advocates their election by Districts, with two for the State Senators, each State sending as many Delegates as it has votes in the Electoral College, and no more. "A Convention thus formed, (says the report,) and each Delegate coming directly from his immediate constituents, knowing their wishes, consulting their interests, and voting *per capita*, would embody the true opinions of the country, and be constituted in the strictest accordance with the true Democratic faith."

The meeting recommend the third Monday in May, 1844, as a suitable time for the meeting of a Convention so formed, and submit the claims of Mr. Calhoun to its consideration, at some length in the report, as well as in the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this meeting entertaining the highest sense of the integrity, public virtue, and ability of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, and highly approving as they do, the firmness and efficiency with which he has throughout a life of public service maintained the principles of the Democratic Republican Party, do hereby cordially nominate him to the National Convention, as the candidate of their first choice for the Presidency of the United States.

TYLER PAPERS.—Some of the Democratic papers, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, are out against the President and his new Secretary of War, for buying up certain presses at the North and converting them into Tyler papers. "If we remember aright, (says the Globe,) one of Mr. Tyler's early objections to Gen. Jackson's administration was the appointment of certain editors to office, who thought fit to relinquish the conduct of the press, to devote themselves to public employment. So nice was Mr. Tyler's sense of the propriety of keeping public journalists unbiassed by even a remote expectation of preferment from the Federal Executive, that he was prepared to disfranchise a whole class of intelligent and worthy men, rather than permit the possibility of the Government's influence reaching them, and thus operating upon the public press." But, "since Mr. Tyler has become President, (continues the Globe,) his jealousy of the improper influence of the Executive power over the public mind, through a corrupted press, has been entirely removed. He not only appoints editors to office, (as in the case of Allan Hall,) but he does what is a vast deal worse."

The Globe goes on to cite cases in proof of its assertion, beginning with the Trenton Emporium, (late a leading Democratic paper, but now in the pay of the President,) and refers to an article respecting it, copied from the Pennsylvanian, a part of which we subjoin:—

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

TYLER PAPERS—THE WAY IT IS DONE.

The Trenton Emporium.—Not long since, the Madisonian and other Tyler papers crowed like chanticleer, or like "Chapman," over what they called the conversion of the Trenton Emporium to their mode of thinking; and they affected to believe that this change was an evidence of the course of public opinion in New Jersey. It was, however, soon ascertained that the Emporium had been purchased for the purpose, and that it had thus passed into other hands than those by whom it had been conducted, when maintaining a high character as a Democratic organ. The affair was a mere bargain and sale, signifying nothing beyond this; the rejoicing outcries of the Madisonian to the contrary notwithstanding. It was not known at the time who were the purchasers; but we learn from the last number of the Easton Argus that the Emporium was bought out by Capt. Stockton and the illustrious Secretary of War, James Madison Porter, who are said to have met at Trenton for the purpose. And it is fairly to be presumed that this arrangement was one of the preliminary conditions to a seat in the cabinet; Mr. Tyler and John Jones, no doubt, believing that in this way, by one grand *coup d'etat*—one masterstoke of policy—they secured both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and that each of those States was in the hands of Mr. Jas. Madison Porter, to be sold and transferred at his magnificent will and pleasure. Porter!—the name is entirely too weak for such an accomplished statesman; he should be known as "Brown Stout," for nothing less potent could perform such feats.

It is difficult to determine whether to be provoked or to be amused at the course of the National Administration, in the matter to which we refer. It is laughable enough to see that the Executive has been so far led astray, by its own vain aspirations and the cunning management of small politicians, as to believe that Mr. James Madison Porter (who could not possibly succeed in Pennsylvania in being elected to the most trifling office) has the State at his disposal; and that he and another can, by the purchase of a newspaper, hand over the entire State of New Jersey; but, at the same time, the observer must experience an emotion of shame when the chief magistrate of the country thus stoops to such paltry manœuvres to retain himself in office. It is all well enough for Mr. Madison Porter to take part in business of this kind. It is in perfect keeping with his character, and he has only availed himself of the best market; but as to Mr. Tyler, respect for the place he holds, if no sense of personal dignity were permitted to operate, should have restrained him from any participation in such bucksterng operations.—If a man must demean himself after this fashion to obtain the office of President, why, then, indeed, is a private station the post of honor, while the chief magistracy is little better, on the score of respectability, than a whipping post.

The "Harrisburg Signal," a Johnson paper, it is said, has been bought up likewise, for a "valuable consideration,"—"the illustrious James Madison Porter, (says the Pennsylvanian,) having, no doubt, an agency in this matter likewise." In a recent debate in the Pennsylvania Legislature, one of the Johnson leaders remarked, "It is true that John Tyler has purchased the paper [the Harrisburg Signal,] which the gentleman has just read from."

We have noticed this subject, not only as one among other indications going to prove that Mr. Tyler is bent upon organizing a party of his own, but as showing how totally he has abandoned all, or nearly all, the principles he formerly advocated, and principles he was believed to entertain at the time of his election.

VIRGINIA.—The Whigs are up and doing in the Old Dominion, bringing out their candidates for Congress and the State Legislature.

Hill Carter, Esq., has been brought out in opposition to Mr. Wise.

Mr. Botts is again a candidate, and will be opposed, it is said, by John W. Jones, Loco.

Willoughby Newton has been nominated by a Whig Convention, as a candidate in opposition to R. M. T. Hunter.

Mr. Goggin has also been brought out as a candidate for re-election.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

Mr. Hart, the agent for this truly American work, is now in this place to receive the names of those disposed to subscribe. The entire work, in four volumes, contains upwards of 140 engraved portraits of distinguished Americans, and each portrait is accompanied by a concise, authentic, and characteristic biographical sketch of the individual.

The engravings being all on steel, it is got up at great cost, and in a style which reflects honor upon the taste and enterprise of its publishers; and combining, as it does, the beautiful with the useful, it is eminently worthy the patronage of the American public.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

By Ruffin, C. J., in Robertson *v.* Stephens, two cases in Equity, from Johnston, directing decrees for Plaintiff. Also, in Anderson, Adm. *v.* Taylor, in Equity, from New Hanover. Also, in Foley *v.* Robards, from Granville, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Green *v.* Harris, from Montgomery, directing a new trial. Also, in Mayo *v.* Sears, from Orange, affirming the Judgment below. Also, in Henry *v.* Liles, in Equity, from Anson, directing a decree for Plaintiff.

By Daniel, J., in Shearin *v.* Eaton, in Equity from Warren, dismissing the bill. Also, in Cannady *v.* Nutall, in Equity, from Warren, directing the bill to be dismissed with cost. Also, in Stokes *v.* Welch, from Macon, reversing the order appealed from, and directing judgment to be rendered upon the verdict. Also, in Swain *v.* Rascoe, from Bertie, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Long *v.* Carter, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment below.

By Gaston, J., in Haughton *v.* Barney, in Equity, from Chowan, dismissing the bill. Also, in Morgan *v.* Bass, from Halifax, reversing the order appealed from. Also, in Carpenter *v.* Whitworth, from Cleaveland, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Boyd *v.* Hawkins, in Equity, from Warren, directing a Decree for a sale and ordering an Account to be taken. Also, in Massey *v.* Holland, from Haywood, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Wallace, from Moore, directing a *venier de novo*. Also, in State *v.* Morgan, from Henderson, directing judgment to be rendered for the State.

Raleigh Register.

The Court has adjourned.

The Northern Mail, via Charleston, failed again last evening. It is really annoying to be disappointed in this way, particularly when we are looking anxiously and daily for foreign news of importance. This same mail failed three successive days last week, and scarcely a week passes that it does not fail twice or thrice. Our citizens ought to take active measures to correct the evil. We understand a movement has been made in Raleigh, Fayetteville, Cheraw and Camden, to petition the Postmaster General to change the route back to the old line. Let the citizens of Columbia meet in a body at some early day and throw their weight in the scale.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

Hon. William A. Graham.—With the expiration of the recent Session of Congress, terminated, for the present, the Senatorial career of the distinguished gentleman, whose name stands at the head of this paragraph. He retires from his position cheered by his own self-approbation, and the plaudits of his political friends, and, as we sincerely believe, with the undivided respect of his political opponents. He has proved himself eminently worthy of the distinguished station, and shown by his public acts, that he has been guided by the polar-star of wisdom and integrity.

Raleigh Register.

The late sale here at public auction of Bank Stock was as below.

110 shares Bank of Cape Fear stock, brought 80 and 81 dollars per share; the greater part 80.

20 shares Bank of the State stock, brought 90 and 91 dollars per share.

All was sold on 6 months credit.

There have been several sales here since of Bank of Cape Fear stock at 80 dollars, cash.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Murder.—We learn that an atrocious Murder was perpetrated in Windsor, Bertie Co., on the 1st. inst. William Weston was shot down with a Pistol, in a Public Tavern, by William Cheatham, for some trivial cause, the wound producing instant death. The Murderer fled, and had not been taken at the date of our advices. He is represented as only about 18 years old, and had been in Bertie, but a few months. He is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, or its vicinity.—*Raleigh Register.*

Notwithstanding the dispute in the scientific world about the "strange light," the opinion seems to prevail that it is a Comet, and what is more, a note in the New Haven Register (Yale College!) states, that "it promises to be *one of the finest Comets* ever seen!!!"—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Greediness of Office.—It is stated that there are already twelve hundred applicants for office under the new Collector of the port of Philadelphia. We are deeply sorry that there are so many honest men in this city who cannot earn their bread in some honest calling, but are obliged to subject themselves to the degradation which is now almost a necessary accompaniment of the search for office under Government.

North American.

The Rejections by the Senate were just and well timed. Mr. Cushing has found as has been well observed, that there is more than one 'Constitutional fact' under our system, and that a practical *Veto* in some cases belongs to other than the President.

N. Y. American.

The National Intelligencer says: We are authorized to say, for the information of those interested, that all Cadet appointments for this year have been provided for.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette censures the "levity" with which he says some papers speak of the "comet," and asks "may not this object be a messenger from some other sphere, come to bear tidings of approaching events." To which the editor replies:

"We beg pardon, if we and our comments are included in the above censure, though we do not think that we have deserved it. Touching the character of the comet, and its object, we have nothing to say. It may be that it is a messenger, bringing tidings of some "coming event," because it appears to us to be a great *tail-bearer*."

A western paper says that at a certain debating society in their neighborhood, this question was selected; "If a man saw his father and mother drowning which would he strive to save first?" It was decided in the *affirmative*.

Caution in Settling Accounts.—By a case recently decided in one of our courts, it turns out to be the law that when the principal of a debt is received, an action cannot be maintained for the interest. This is a point of law which it concerns the mercantile part of the community to be familiar with, for it is a case which may happen every day in ordinary dealings. The policy or reason of the rule is not very plain, and it seems to be one of those remnants of barbarism which have not yielded to common sense. Such, however, is plainly the law. A creditor cannot receive the entire principal without sacrificing the interest to which he is just as much entitled as the principal itself. Let him leave a little of the principal, though only one cent, and he is safe, but on no account give a receipt for the whole.—*New York Sun.*

The London papers, after noticing the vocal parts of a new opera, say: "The *instrumentation* was very good. This is a new word, we believe; and we advise our brethren of the press to seize it before it is worn out.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

DIED,

In this county, on the 20th instant, Mrs. MARY McKAY, consort of Dr. John McKay, after a few days painful illness.

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., of Consumption, Miss MARGARET A. JONES, aged 20 years.

In Nashville, Tenn., on the 25th ultimo, RUFUS K. POLK, Esq., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 16, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, J. & J. Kyle, Hall & Hall, E. J. Hale, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, C. T. Haigh, H. Leete, H. L. Myrover, Huske & Son, G. W. Davis, S. W. Tillinghast, J. D. Williams, Geo. McNeill, Jos. Baker, Little River Co., M. N. Leary, E. W. Wilkings, S. T. Hawley, A. McLauchlin, E. Fuller, W. McIntyre, and C. P. Mallett, of this place; and for W. W. Elms, J. & W. Murphy, F. Frieze, W. & J. G. Allen, H. A. London, J. Gaddy, J. Scott, and W. Horn, of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Nott & Briggs, E. Fuller, E. W. Willkings, J. Waddill, Jr., and others, of this place; and for Michael Brown, John McLean, and A. P. Humphrey, of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 18, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Produce, &c. for G. McNeill, Rockfish Co., C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Co., Washington Co., E. W. Willkings, and others.

The River is in fine boating order,—15 to 20 feet water.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, early in February last, my Negro man

SANDY,

Aged about thirty years. Said negro is five feet six or eight inches high, of yellow complexion, a little bow-legged, pleasant countenance, and of pretty good address. He is a Tailor by trade, and wore when he left me, a double breasted dark blue frock coat, of Pilot cloth, and a new black wool hat. He had also a variety of other clothing. He is supposed to be harbored by some person or persons in the vicinity of this place.

I will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or lodging him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

Fayetteville, March 22, 1843. 46-tf

50 CASKS FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

March 22, 1843. 46-tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 11.—Schr. North Carolina from Philadelphia. 14.—Brig Packet from Boston, Br. brig Sir James Kempt from Jamaica; Schr. Althea Cornelius from New York.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.—Schr. Victory for New River. 11.—Brigs Aurora for Guadaloupe, Frances Ellen for do.; Schr. Southernet for New York. 13.—Schrs. Sterling for New York, Chappelle for Warren, R. I. 14.—Brigs Belle for N. York, Hudson for Bonaire; Schr. Elizabeth for Wilmington, Del.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 22.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, hf bl.	No. 1. $7
Bacon,	4½ a 0	Molasses,	23 a 25
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	50
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5¼ a 6
Coffee,	10 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 5½	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	14 a 16	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	8
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2⅞ a 2½
dry,	10 a 12½	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	25 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1⅞ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

There has been but little produce in market this week, and no change in prices to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 15.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15-00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 5 00; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 75 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 25.

Naval Stores.—Within a week past about 10 000 bbls. Turpentine have been sold at 1 87 to 1 90; the latter rate it was going at yesterday. Tar brought 78 cts. yesterday.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—A large quantity of mill timber has been recently sold at 3 and 3½ dollars, on a credit. Sales of flooring qr. boards at 5½, 6, and 7 dls. Do. of wide boards at 4. Do. of scantling at 3. Do. of R. O. hhd. staves at 6. Do. of shingles at 75 to 1 05.

Bacon.—There were sales made lately at 4 for shoulders, 5 and 5½ hog round, and 6 for hams.

Corn.—A cargo afloat of North Counties is held at 55.

A sale of 900 sacks Liverpool salt at 1 40. Sales of Cotton at 4½ to 5 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—March 21.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 30 a 35; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 to 6½ cts. Bacon 6 to 8. Flour 5 50 to 7 00.

Cotton at Augusta, 4 to 6 cents. Sales limited.

At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 7½. Receipts of the week 8,975 bales. Sales 2,442 bales.

At New York, Cotton has declined a quarter of a cent. Sales moderate; holders waiting the arrival of the next steamer.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4 to 9¼.

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

Also, a Warping Mill, for $20.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46-tf

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of Negroes, &c., advertised to be sold on Thursday last at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., was postponed to Friday next, the 24th inst., on account of the inclemency of the weather.

March 21, 1843. 46-1w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15, 1843. 46tf

DYEING & SCOURING.

BEING unable from indisposition to prosecute my voyage South, I have returned, and announce to the public that I have resumed the

Dyeing and Scouring Business

Forthwith. All persons desirous of having goods, garments, &c. cleansed, dyed, or re-dyed, with elegance and despatch, are respectfully invited to call.

N. B. If sufficient encouragement is given by manufacturers, merchants, weavers, &c., I shall set up an establishment for dyeing Cotton deep indigo blue, and all other colors, on a large scale; and moreover offer my services as a first rate color maker to a calico printing establishment.

H. MITCHELL,
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1843.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE family HORSE and WAGON.

H. MITCHELL.

March 18, 1843. 46-3w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1843.

Duncan Brown and Neill B. Brown,
vs.
John Brown, Gennet O. Kelly, & Harriet O. Kelly,

Petition for the division of the Slaves belonging to the Estate of Malcom Brown, deceased, among his Heirs.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants reside out of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of May next, and make defence to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and be heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

Issued the 15th day of March, 1843.

S'DH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

16]

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH

Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Amonia; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amoniac; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; **Hive Syrup**; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 2, 1842. 28tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MAYHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, } Directors. CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in hhds., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

January 10, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen,) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 blls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 blds. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1, 1843.

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, ½ x, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article,
40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes,) x, xx, xxx,
2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21,
50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron,
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch,
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms,
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.

—ALSO—

Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plates; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Cocks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

January 31, 1843. 39-3m

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives,
Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificates as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 1st day of May next, to-wit:—

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
George W. Peay, Farmer.
John N. Brent, Merchant.
John Wall, Jr.,
Elmsley M. Woodburn, Merchant.
Bluford Williamson, Farmer.
James W. Sanders, Merchant.
RICHMOND COUNTY.
James W. Smith, Merchant.
ANSON COUNTY.
W. H. Bigelow, Mechanic.
Cullen Curlee, Farmer.
William Walden, Farmer.
Augustine Shepherd, Farmer.
James A. Harrell, Farmer.
STANLY COUNTY.
Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant.
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Joel Sanders, Trader.
George Underwood, Farmer.
Milton H. Sanders, Farmer.
Talbert Russell, Collier.
Jonathan Cook,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
John W. Matthews, Farmer.
John Hurt, Laborer.
Charles Shadgett, Tavern-keeper.
Neill Patterson, Farmer.
MOORE COUNTY.
James Garner, Farmer.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Samuel Rayner, Painter.
BLADEN COUNTY.
J. F. Barnes, Merchant.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *C. D. C. C.*

Wilmington, Jan'y 11, 1843. 37-10w

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

☞ We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand on Gillespie street, next door to the Bank of the State, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31. 1842. 39tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

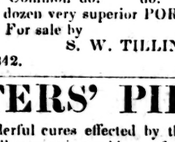
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

NEW STOCK OF



BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice. E. J. HALE.

September 28.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29, 1842. 35-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and or all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842. 31tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

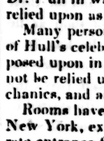
SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.



THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.

PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or to either of the Agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated Trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, exclusively for Ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

A constant supply of Hull's genuine Trusses will be kept by

JAMES MARTINE,
Agent for Fayetteville.

February 4, 1843. 40-13w

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

Cotton Yarns—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

February 18. 1843. 42tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

IMPORTED

FLATTERER,

(*Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at New Market, England, first Oct. Meeting,* 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsen by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Turk Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c., see hand bills.

ALEXANDER McPHATTER.

Fayetteville N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

J. P. & W. L. Covington vs. Edmund D. Martin.

Original Attachment levied on 233¾ acres of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edmund D. Martin, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to *show* cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of January, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr adv. $2 10.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Mary Sutherland vs. Neill Sutherland, Daniel Baker and Elizabeth his wife, Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, and Alexander Sutherland, three of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as them.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 41-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1843.

Edward Long vs. John McAlpin.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, John McAlpin, in and to a tract of land of three hundred acress, more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of John McAlister, Esq., Alamander Hunt, and others, the 18th day of January, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McAlpin, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said John McAlpin to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of April next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1843.

GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 41-6w

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.